

THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser

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MONDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 19

WATER FOR SCHOOLS.

School is a thirsty place. Cold water is nature's refresher and stimulant, no doubt when pure the best for everybody but especially young folks. School children want a drink every now and then, even if only as a diversion from the grind of lessons. It is therefore important that there should be a supply of pure water for all of our schools. A citizen passing one of the city schools the other day observed children at recess flocking to a service water tap in the school-house yard. He did not think it was right if that was the regular and only supply of water to the school, especially in view of medical advice, whenever sickness in any notable type visits the town, to have all drinking water boiled and filtered. Consequently, like most good citizens when they have an idea for the public welfare, this observing citizen came to the Advertiser with a suggestion. It is that distilled water should be supplied to the city schools. He thinks this ought not to be an expensive matter, from personal knowledge of the price at which distilled water in bottles is furnished to households in San Francisco. At all events, ordinary water filters in schools require more attention than the average janitor is likely to give them without orders, for a filter become foul is far worse than none at all and liable indeed, to be a menace. Such filters should only be used which cool the water without having the ice melt in it.

Incidentally, care taken with drinking water in the schools would be useful in impressing upon the young minds the importance of hygiene. Water itself might, on this score, be made the subject of a series of nature studies, bringing in rudimentary bacteriology, etc. As the new Normal School establishment is to have a model kitchen, a double purpose could be served by installing a water distilling plant there. The students as part of their training might be given instruction in the theories of bacteria and germs together with practice in water distillation, while the distilling plant might be made capable of keeping all of the city schools supplied with distilled water.

IMPORTED FOOD INSPECTION.

Introducing some discussion of specific facts regarding the law in question, the New York Nation says:

"The establishment of food laboratories in connection with the custom houses here and at other ports is decidedly for the interest of importers. It is possible to enforce the food laws just as strictly by sending samples to Washington and keeping every shipment waiting at the port until the analysis is made; but with an adequate force of chemists on the spot, delays and vexations of this kind can be avoided. It is now a little more than a year since the law relating to foreign food products went into effect, and in that time, through general knowledge of the requirements on the part of shippers; the percentage of inadmissible food and drink from abroad has been decreased from 22 to 15."

Representations from Hawaii ought to be made in Washington showing the importance of having one of those customs laboratories established at the port of Honolulu. A great amount of an endless variety of Oriental foods is entered at this port and on one occasion, in the not distant past—as was given out officially in Washington and telegraphed to the press at large—infection was introduced, an epidemic being only averted through the vigilance of the local health authorities, in a consignment of a staple article of Japanese food. In this regard, therefore, it is not the protection of the actual consumers of the foodstuffs alone which needs assurance, but that of the general public health. Honolulu receives food supplies from three distinct foreign quarters of the Pacific, and if a customs laboratory is a good thing anywhere it ought to be so here.

According to a late issue of a literary weekly, the co-operative store system is making great progress in the United States. There it is adopted largely by workers in distinctive lines of employment—miners in mining regions, factory operatives in manufacturing localities, etc.—as distinguished from co-operation in England, where it goes by municipal or shire bounds. Co-operation is a disturber of trade conditions, eliminating middlemen to the utmost extent, but where well-managed vies with savings banks in promoting comfort and thrift among consumers. The regular mercantile interests can best stay the march of co-operation by studying methods of giving satisfaction to the ultimate buyers of merchandise as earnestly and methodically as they combine in furtherance of the fortunes of sellers. One of the first things they would find in setting out on that tack would probably be a superfluity of middlemen.

THE MOSQUITO PROBLEM.

An article from the Scientific American on the progress of mosquito extermination has been reprinted in slips for enclosure in letters. The article mentions the New Jersey and Long Island movements and speaks of the Federal Government's lively interest in the matter thus:

"That the importance of the mosquito is truly understood as regards its relation to the public health in the Panama Canal territory is shown by the appointment of Dr. William C. Gorgas, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., who has instructions to provide drainage for swamps and all mosquito-breeding places in that district. He is now in Panama for that purpose."

In the following remarks the Scientific American recommends to communities a mode of procedure just such as has been followed in Honolulu and Hilo for a year past:

"Work will have to be begun, no doubt, as that on Long Island was, at the expense of public-spirited citizens who are willing to risk money to prove in a practical way the extermination of the mosquito. It requires co-operation from so many sources that all that private citizens can do by organization and all that the cities can be induced to do in the way of appropriation will need to be combined in order to work on a territory large enough to make the demonstration convincing. It will be an excellent plan for village or town improvement associations in mosquito localities to discuss in public meetings the necessity of eliminating the mosquito pest, urging co-operation with adjoining localities, and show by maps and plans what can be done to secure permanent and lasting improvement. Ultimately, city and State aid can be secured to assist the work, much on the same plan as State aid is now given in road building."

In the course of the article the following appears:

"There are localities under our own observation which have been free from mosquitoes for six years past, which for many years were unbearable to live in in hot weather, all due to the elimination of stagnant pools by simple drainage."

It is doubtful, however, if the problem is so simple here as to be a mere matter of drainage. In and about rice fields and taro patches there is a great deal of water that stands long enough for mosquito propagation, and until the contrary is demonstrated the abundance of the pest in many seemingly well drained localities must be regarded as largely due to this cause.

To the average man who is not blinded by prejudice or politics it does certainly seem that anyone who is silly enough to vote for Notley should be gently and kindly hammered with a club.—Maui News.

Yes—if you hit him in the head, where there is nothing to hurt.

Father Matthias, for expelling the Japanese beetle from Hilo's rose bushes, is entitled to the kind of fame St. Patrick won in ridding Ireland of reptiles.

Iaukea's Forlorn Hope.

The Democratic nominee, Mr. Iaukea, goes around the country on a proselytizing tour with defeat stamped on his countenance," the Hawaii Herald says. "He knows that the people of Hawaii will have none of his teachings, for they know that it is but a short time since he was the leader of the Republican party in his precinct and that he became a Democrat, not because he believed in the doctrines of that party, but because he felt that he was not getting the proper recognition. He believed that the Democratic party was in need of just such a man as he and as the Republican party has a plethora of excellent timber he deserted with the hope of the reward which he now enjoys (?) as the nominee for Delegate. The burden of his song is that Cupid can do nothing in Congress and it is necessary to keep a man there at great expense in order to influence legislation. The latter part of his statement may be true and it may be true ten years hence, for everyone who knows anything of Congress knows that there has always been a 'third house' and there always will be. If Mr. Iaukea was a delegate this third house might be larger. If the people of the Islands, in any single industry, see fit to keep a representative at Washington, the business is theirs so long as it does not interfere with legislation that is for the general good. The representative from Honolulu is paid from private funds and is not, in any way, a burden to the taxpayers."

Reminders to Iaukea.

A stock story for the Democratic speakers during this campaign is that which puts the onus of annexation on the Republican party. Mr. Iaukea overlooked in his reckoning the fact that the resolution in favor of annexation, and which was afterwards adopted, was presented by Senator Newlands of Nevada, who was a Silver Democrat. This resolution was that upon which the Islands were annexed, and without it results would have been different. Mr. Iaukea was reminded of this during his meeting at Oahu on Tuesday. Another assertion for which the genial nominee was called down was that the Republicans are forcing the Hawaiians to vote as they direct. Mr. Iaukea had to admit that the voter marked his ticket as he wished and without dictation. Mr. Iaukea forgets, perhaps, that when the overthrow of the Queen took place he became one of the supporters of the provisional government and was an office holder during that regime. It is in bad taste for him to denounce the government that gave him recognition at a

time when matters political were in such an unsettled state. He may change his political beliefs as often as it may please him, but he should not berate the party from which he succeeded in order to laud his newly made friends.—Hawaii Herald.

RARE DOLLAR OF 1804.

Almost the Entire Coinage of That Year Was Lost at Sea.

What is believed by several numismatists who have examined it to be a genuine silver dollar of the rare coinage of 1804 was sent yesterday through the City National Bank by E. C. Post of 818 New York Life Building to George H. Wilks of Clyde, Kan. Mr. Wilks is a coin collector and the dollar is being sent to him for approval. If he decides that it is not counterfeit he will buy it, the purchase price agreed upon being \$250.

The coin is not the property of Mr. Post, but belongs to an old coin collector, whose name Mr. Post says he is not at liberty to divulge. Mr. Post says that he knows of his own knowledge that his client has had the coin fifteen years, and that the old man asserts that he has had it for thirty-five years, getting it from a man who came West from Vermont and asserted that he had had it fifteen years. Recently the owner decided to sell his treasure and turned it over to Mr. Post for that purpose. Mr. Post submitted the dollar to J. Shalde of 19 East Missouri avenue, a dealer in rare coins and curios, and the latter declared that it was a genuine 1804 dollar.

If the coin in Mr. Post's possession proves genuine it will add one more to the known world's collection of 1804 dollars. According to authorities on rare coins, there are only seven 1804 dollars in existence. Two of these are in the Government mint at Philadelphia and the others are in private collections, from which they do not depart without the knowledge of all the numismatists in the country. The scarcity of these dollars is due to the fact that practically the entire coinage of silver dollars of 1804 was sent to Tripoli to pay the American soldiers and sailors who were prosecuting the war against the Barbary States. The ship never reached its destination, and presumably sank.

Should the dollar sent to Mr. Wilks prove good and should he secure it for \$250, he will get a good bargain. The last recorded sale of an 1804 dollar was made last November by R. G. Marvin of Denver to H. G. Brown of Portland, Ore., and the price paid was \$2,000. The same coin was sold once for \$1,200.

To the few who were permitted to see the piece of silver at the City National Bank yesterday, the coin proved a great curiosity. The dollar, while showing some marks of wear, is in an excellent state of preservation. On one side of the dollar is the American eagle, holding in one claw a sheaf of arrows and in the other an olive branch. Across the body and outstretched wings of the bird is the motto, "E Pluribus Unum." On one side of the eagle there are seven stars, and on the other side, six stars. On the reverse side is a picture of Liberty with flying hair and corsage decollete. Over the head on this side of the coin is the word "Liberty," and underneath the figures "1804." Around the narrow edge of the dollar in very small letters are the words, "One hundred cents. One dollar unit." There are also some other characters that could not be made out.—Kansas City Times.

Colonel Cleary was a noted character in Chicago a quarter of a century ago. In his latter days he got to be quite a society man. One evening at a reception he noticed a beautiful girl, and on inquiry found that her name was O'Brien. "Bedad," he said to his host, "I know her! Introduce me." That formality having been gone through with, the old colonel declared to the young lady: "Your name is O'Brien and your mother was a Flannery." "Yes," Miss O'Brien assented. "Well! well! well!" the colonel exclaimed; "an' that's strange. D'ye know, young lady, that just twenty-two years ago I came in wan o' bein' your father?"

At Shanghai—Did the Standard Oil Company take due reflection before appealing to the United States Government for protection? That would imply that it considers itself amenable to American laws.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Sale of Straw Hats Now On.

This special sale will be a hummer while the hats last. All this season's goods, but must be closed out. Specially attractive for children:

Children's Hats	reduced from \$.25 to 10c.
Ladies' Black Sailors	reduced from \$.35 to 15c.
..... reduced from \$.25 to 15c.	
..... reduced from \$.35 to 25c.	
White Duck Hats	reduced from \$.50 to 25c.
Ladies' Box Sailor Hats	reduced from \$.75 to 35c.
Children's Sailor Hats	reduced from \$1.00 to 50c.
Flat Sailor Hats	reduced from \$2.75 to 75c.
Shirt Waist Hats	reduced from \$1.00 to 50c.

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Nausea between meals, belching, vomiting, flatulence, fits of nervous headache, pain in the stomach, are all symptoms of dyspepsia, and the longer it is neglected the harder it is to cure it.

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Radically and permanently cure it—strengthen and tone the stomach and other digestive organs for the natural performance of their functions.

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will cure them. Give them a trial, and convince and relieve yourself.

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The proper time to stop and retard eye trouble is when the symptoms are first recognized. Especially of school children's eyes should great care be taken. An examination by us will acquaint you of the exact status of your children's eyes. It may save them hours of agony later in life.

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Telephone orders are carefully filled and promptly delivered.

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